

B. Marches

{ Established
A. D. 1758.

We notice in the Bangor Whig some excellent advice to apprentices. In this country are the inducements to good conduct or the rewards of industry fidelity greater to this interesting class of youth than in the United States. A good trade is a possession cheaply bought, the service of an apprenticeship; it may be the guarantee of independence for life. Not indeed the independence of idleness, which is a thing not to be desired, but that kind of independence which inspires a man with a self-sustaining confidence in his own powers, and teaches him to feel that he is an integer in society, capable of holding his place without servitude to any. Apprenticeship is a mode of education. The knowledge acquired by a boy like that which is learned at university enters into the constitution of the man, and makes part of him—it is *his own*. There is this difference however—university knowledge which apprenticeship teaches is practical—the learning derived from books, not always so. The original source from which the term *apprentice* is taken means, to learn, to know.

Late Foreign Intelligence

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4.
 TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Great Western.
 The steam ship Great Western arrived here on Saturday evening, in 14 days from Bristol, and we have received London and Liverpool papers to Oct. 18th.

The bills drawn by the Bank of the United States on their agent in London, had been paid as they fell due. In the state of the money market, there does not appear to have been any great change, but the state of foreign exchanges was much more favorable. There had been a small further decline in the price of cotton.

Intelligence from the United States was eagerly looked for in England. The latest news received there was by the British Queen, which arrived at Portsmouth on the 15th, in fourteen days from New-York. Unfavorable commercial news appears to have been anticipated from the depressed state of affairs, and the pressure in the money market when the British Queen sailed, and the effects likely to be produced by the news brought by the Liverpool.

The British Journal says, "it is stated on good authority, that government, in reply to the despatches brought from China by the Ariel, have ordered that Canton be placed in a state of blockade. These instructions are going forward by the new clipper 'Mor,' expressly engaged for the occasion." A note from the Foreign Office, dated Oct. 14, acknowledges by order of Lord Palmerston, the receipt of the Memorial of Messrs. Accamans, Bush, Castle & Co. on the subject of the transactions at Canton, and informs these gentlemen that those matters "are under the serious consideration of her Majesty's government." A blockade was strongly recommended by some of the residents at Canton, but that the government has resolved on such a measure, we think questionable.

The state of the Canton trade had produced the effect of raising the price of teas. At a sale on the 17th the advance on good common kinds was 9d to 10d a pound.

The average price of wheat, reported for the week ending Oct. 4, was 67s 2d and the aggregate average for the six weeks 70s. The duty was in consequence advanced to 10s 8d, and on oats 6s 3d. The duty at 6s 8d was paid on a considerable amount of wheat, entered for consumption, in anticipation of the advance to 10s 8d.

In relation to the wheat crop a London agricultural paper says that, "From many parts of the country we have received an unusually large supply of information relative to the yield of wheat, and as the season has so far advanced, a pretty accurate estimate can be formed of its value. On all heavy soils it appears that the quantity produced has been barely an average, and the quantity certainly cannot be called a superior description; in some places the deficiency is very great, but upon lighter soils, the produce is far greater than can be recollected for a series of years past, which observations apply to all our wheat growing countries."

The hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and Prince Albert, who has been destined by public report to be the future husband of Queen Victoria, were in London, and attended divine service on the 13th in company with the Queen and the Duchess of Kent. The report was of course revived, and seems to have gained credence. The London Spectator says, it learns that the report is not ill founded, and that the union will probably be announced when Parliament meets.

According to the latest accounts from Spain, Gen. Espartero was moving on Cabrera, with the intention of bringing the war to a close. Cabrera was preparing himself for an obstinate resistance. The authorities in the Basque provinces were shutting up most of the convents, and turning the inhabitants adrift. The Cortes had decided in favor of confirming the fueros in the Basque provinces in conformity with the stipulations made by Gen. Espartero. Espartero made his entry into Saragosa on the 4th of October, with 12,000 troops.

It is stated that Russia has offered to place at the disposal of the Porte 25,000 men, if Ibrahim Pacha marches against Constantinople. The rumors are repeated of dissensions among the ministers of the five Powers at Constantinople.

Recent accounts from France represent the harvest and the vintage as more favorable than had been anticipated.

An American has patented in England and in several other countries of Europe, an invention for making broad or narrow woollen cloths, without spinning or weaving. The Leeds Mercury says, that after an inspection of patterns of the cloth, we should say there is every probability of this fabric superseding the usual mode of making cloth by spinning and weaving. The abridgement of labor will be very great. One set of machinery, it is said, not costing more than £600, will be capable of producing 600 yards of woollen cloth, 36 inches in width per day of 12 hours. The machinery would be in a week or two ready for making a trial at Leeds, under the superintendence of the inventor, by a cloth merchant who has an exclusive license. A conditional sale has also been made for the patent right for the kingdom of Belgium, for the sum of £20,000.

Mr. Cockerill, the English manufacturer in Belgium, who suspended payment in consequence of commercial em-

barrassments last year, has been enabled to pay all his creditors, and to continue the operations of his establishment. It was afterwards stated that Mr. Cockerill had sold out his establishment to the emperor of Russia for fifteen millions of francs.

The failure of the Marquis of Huntley had produced a considerable sensation in Scotland. His debts are said to amount to £600,000, of which £100,000, are owed in Aberdeen. Not more than 1s 6d was expected to be realized from his assets.

The Brussels papers state that there is no truth whatever in the rumor of the proposed marriage of the king of Holland, with Mademoiselle D'Oatremont. This contradiction, however, appears not to be credited, and a variety of rumors continued to be current in relation to the affair.

News had been received from Smyrna and Constantinople, of the destruction of half the town of Salonichi by fire. Over 1800 houses were burnt.

Laws of Rhode-Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, October Session, 1839.

An Act in addition to the several acts regulating the Banks in this State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The first section of the act passed at the June session of the General Assembly, 1837, entitled "an act in addition to the several acts regulating the Banks in this State, and for other purposes," is hereby re-enacted, and shall continue in force until the first day of February next.

Sec. 2. During the suspension of specie payments it shall not be lawful for any Bank to sell or otherwise dispose of its balance or funds in other States, in checks at sight, or payable at a day certain, or the bills of Banks of other States, at a greater rate than the par value thereof, but the same may be discounted out by such Bank, or used for the redemption of its own bills or indebtedness at par.

Sec. 3. The third section of an act entitled "an act ascertaining damages on protested bills of exchange" is repealed so far as the same allows five per cent damages upon bills of exchange protested for non-payment, when the same have been discounted by any Bank in this State.

Sec. 4. During the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, each Bank shall be and hereby is required to receive in deposit its own bills, and allow therefor an interest of six per cent per annum during the time of such deposit, upon sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, by the same individual; and for sums exceeding one hundred dollars and up to one thousand dollars, five per cent per annum, if deposited by individuals; and for all sums exceeding one thousand dollars, deposited by corporations or individuals, three per cent per annum; provided, that such last mentioned deposit be for a time exceeding sixty days; and provided also, that the president and directors of every Bank shall be responsible for the payment of all sums deposited by individuals as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. In all cases of deposits authorized in the preceding section where the amount deposited by one individual or corporation shall exceed five thousand dollars, the Bank shall not be required to pay the same in any other manner than by instalments of twenty-five per cent thereof, per month—the first payment to be made upon thirty days notice.

Sec. 6. Any Bank in this State refusing to receive its own bills at par for any collections due said Bank wherever payable, shall receive no benefit from the first section of this act.

Sec. 7. The report which, by the act relating to Banks passed at the June session, A. D. 1838, the Bank Commissioners are directed to make to the General Assembly at the June and January sessions in each year, shall contain a statement of the condition of the several Banks, as it may be on such days previous to the said June and January sessions as the Bank Commissioners may in writing designate, instead of the days named in said act; and so much of said act as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

True Copy—witness:
 HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

The following is the section of the act which is revised by the above act:

Section 1. In all suits in which any Bank in this State is a party, and when the suit for the collection of money is brought by said Bank, the Court rendering judgment in favor of the plaintiff, shall, in case said judgment is rendered by the defendant's default, allow no costs to be taxed against the defendant; and in any suit against any Bank in this State, brought before any Justice of the Peace, no cost shall be recorded against the defendant. And in no case at any time of any Court in this State, shall cost be allowed against any Bank, by the same plaintiff or plaintiffs, after the passage of this act; but said actions shall be consolidated, and but one cost taxed, and that the provisions of this section shall continue in force until the first day of December next.

REPORT OF THE BANK COMMITTEE.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bank Commissioners' communication, REPORT

The prominent causes for the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in twenty out of twenty-six States of the U. States, are not to be found in the local position of either one State, nor in any particular expansion that may have marked their issues; but can only be seen by an extended view of the business transactions of the whole commercial world. The immense extent of the exchanges of the products of nations—the universal state of peace which has increased the productions of the soil, and the multiplication of machinery, to which the ingenuity of nations has been directed, each exerting itself to equal another, that the capacities for production might not disturb the balance of exchange, have given to the present age a character for extended inflation, without parallel in the times proceeding us. The universal in-

dulgence in luxurious extravagance, with the losses incident to a transmission of balances in specie, have diminished the amount of bullion which alone constitutes the foundation for the whole operations of commerce, and we are presented with a novel spectacle of a quadrupled extension of obligations, and a basis for those obligations diminished at least twenty per cent in the aggregate.

In order that the equilibrium of balances should be preserved, it is as indispensable that the agricultural productions of each section of the commercial world should equal the demand, and also should equal the necessities of such as had no other dependence. In 1837 this inflation of mercantile exchanges added to the unexpected position of the United States government demanding its revenues in specie, alone produced over our whole country a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, as the only means by which our exhausted country could breathe in her race, and recruit in her resources. In despite of the short crops of agricultural products in 1837, the energies of a whole people were directed to restore us to our rank of commercial equality; and prematurely in 1838 a resumption of specie payments was partially effected. This was aided by large loans of bullion from England, which were sent for selfish and particular purposes. In 1838 an other succeeding short crop in our country, instead of aiding us in resumption and furnishing us with the means of exchange, required a further importation of grain, and drained the specie from vaults just opened to the grasp of commercial necessities.

The short crop of grain in Great Britain in 1838, produced a demand from that country, for export, of thirty-seven millions of her bullion, all taken to the continent of Europe for grain to sustain her population, and consequently produced a contraction in the means of England to sustain her own extended manufactures and commerce. Our country, as the debtor of England, was loudly called on to supply the means for this abstraction, and our open ports and diminished duties upon importations, presented to the English merchant a sure resource to restore to England her exhausted bullion. The drain was steady and unrelenting, until our own basis became narrowed down to a position wholly insufficient for our own necessities. In 1839, the promise of abundant crops assured us of our strength, and the firm resolve to maintain ourselves was responded to from every section of our country. In September last past, the intelligence reached us that Great Britain was again visited with another short crop, and that all her commercial balances would be required to sustain the anticipated drain of her bullion to supply to a dispirited population a necessary subsistence. The bank of England, the great centre of all the exchanges of commerce, had already been drained until her position at the last advice was critical in the extreme, and almost at the point of suspension. That institution, commanding always the resources of Great Britain and enjoying the proud monopoly of dispensing the tribute from other nations, which naturally flows into England in return for her industry, was standing under liabilities of nearly twenty-seven millions pound sterling, with bullion in her vaults less than three millions. The bank had already been brought to the humiliating position of borrowing about two millions from her rival, the more fortunate bank of France; such was the position of England, and such the inevitable demand upon the United States again to supply to our creditor the means in bullion to sustain her against the present deficiency in crops. To pay our debts would be honest and fair, but to open our reduced resources to the necessities of Great Britain and permit the import by her subjects, of the productions of their labor and their superfluous luxuries into our country, for which the last dollar in our banks might have been drawn away, would have left us in bankruptcy, not only to foreign nations, but bankrupt with each other, and without the means of generating a currency for the ordinary transactions of business. The question was momentous and resolved itself into a question of self preservation; it became national bankruptcy or national suspension. The great State of Pennsylvania led the way, and the entire South and West followed in this course of prudence and necessity. The City of New-York, which from her commercial position, is almost alien to the true interest of our common country, is yet in the nominal payment of specie, but her merchants present a picture of unexampled distress. That city has been sustained by the whole resources in specie of the general government, and even the pittance of revenue received for duties in our own State has not been spared to us but has been taken to aid some favored banks.

New-York, for political reasons, is to be sustained, even by the prostration of every other section of the country. The great English Banking houses have been forward in bolstering the weakened resources of the city Banks, and new loans, founded upon pledges or State stock, have been proffered to them to postpone for a short time the drain of specie for exportation. It is all delusion, and the result of wily efforts, converting our State credits into means of liquidating individual indebtedness. The great balances are not reduced, and the bankruptcy of individuals is sought to be exchanged for the last resources of an exhausted nation. This example is proffered to the country for imitation, and the city of New-York, influenced by her commercial exportation, calls upon other States to follow in her train of humility. Our own self-respect revolts at such a position. If the true policy of a protective Tariff to cheer the labor and the resources of the country, had been persevered in, and the currency and exchanges had been spared the experiments of political men, we might have been saved the struggle which now threatens an extended and fatal devastation.

The position of Rhode Island is peculiar, and perhaps unlike any other State. We are a manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural population. Our foreign commerce has yielded to the greater facilities of other cities for importation from abroad. Our industry shown itself in the productions of the loom and the spindle, and in the perfections of mechanic art, and all the produce of the soil is needed to sustain the labor, and look for returns in the sales of the fabrics of our manufactures. We owe no foreign debt, nor are we directly called upon to contribute to this foreign drain for specie, but indirectly we have no alternative but to abide by the unnecessary importations and consequent inflations of other States. We are now a creditor State, and so long as our fabrics are sold and paid for abroad, so long we are in enviable security, and could sustain ourselves with perfect promptitude. But the embarrasments of others are directly brought home to every branch of our business relations.

Our Banks present an improved state of soundness. Their loans have not been increased; their liabilities have been greatly diminished, and their circulation forms an insufficient medium of exchange and payment, even in our own State. Their further contraction is not called for, and a portion of their resources are needed to assist the merchants of other cities. Our laboring population rest in the prospect of continued employment, and at this season are dependent upon their accustomed supplies. Our manufactures, with all possible facilities, can hardly continue their business; for the diminished demand for their products, warn the owner that the line of prudence is contraction. A decline in the price of agricultural productions must follow the general inability to consume; and the whole community, however diversified in immediate objects of production, must feel the shock, and the embarrasment will fall back upon the landed interest.

A reasonable return to specie payments is desirable, and can be looked to with confidence; but any resumption which should be forced and premature, would inflict incalculable distress upon every interest in our mutually dependent community. The public good is the supreme law—and no course of legislation which sacrifices general good, should be resorted to by a free people, who measure out their own sense of justice.

JOHN H. CLARKE, for the Committee.

As a supplemental Report to the general causes of suspension of specie payments, the Committee after due examination of the second report of the Bank Commissioners, cannot refrain from recommending to the Banks who have received premiums upon their exchange since their own suspension, immediately upon demand made, to refund all received over and above the par value of said exchange, and in order to relieve our own community from any sacrifices upon the bills of our Banks, which may be necessary to give them due currency in New-York and Boston, they recommend to the several Banks, to receive in payment of their own exchange in those cities, the bills of their own Banks, a measure at once calculated to affect all the just purposes of equalizing currency, and accommodation to the public.

A savage feeling seems to have been created by the desperate degree of misery to which Mobile is reduced. Lynch law is now added to the catalogue of other crimes, and burning at the stake it is presumed, will be the finishing touch. A young bar-keeper named Gosling, of the City Hotel, Mobile, having lost his wallet of money, which he was accustomed to place at night under his pillow, some time ago, threw out a hint, before the hotel was burnt, that a Dutch servant girl in the house had probably taken it. A Dutchman present remarked, that a thing more probable was, that he himself had burnt the hotel. Five persons, including the Dutchman, and disgraced to relate, a highly respectable magistrate, and one or two other citizens of good standing, decoyed Gosling, on the night of October 18th, to go in a carriage with them. They tied him to a bush, gave him 50 stripes, and then agreed in council, to burn him to ashes! The Rifle Company fortunately came up—and, as the city is under martial law, arrested the offenders and carried them before the Committee of Safety, by whom they were committed to jail in default of \$5,000 bail each. By last accounts, great excitement was produced, and the mob threatened summary execution.

TEXAS.—Advices from Galveston to the 18th, and from Houston to the 21st of October, have been received at New-Orleans. In both these cities the yellow fever had been very fatal, some of the most distinguished inhabitants having been carried off by it. A party of thirteen men, a woman and two children, on their road to a settlement above Austin, the new seat of Government, were attacked by Indians, and all murdered. A force of 450 men was still engaged in traversing the interior, for the purpose of displacing the Indians, and protecting the settlements.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.
 NEWPORT,
 SATURDAY, November 9, 1839.
 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 Of this State, closed its session at South-Kingstown on Saturday evening last.—In addition to their proceedings, (published in our last,) the following was transacted on the two last days of the Session, which we copy from the Providence Daily Journal.

Friday, November 1, 1839.
 A communication was received from the counsel in the case between this State and Massachusetts, stating that he had received notice from the attorney of Massachusetts that they had elected not to withdraw their appearance.

Petition of St. Stephen's Church for charter, after some debate, was granted. Mr. Holden called up the resolution for a committee to revise and digest the laws of this State; the committee was ordered to consist of three. Secretary Bowen and William R. Staples were chosen, and Thomas W. Dorr, Thomas Rivers, and Albert C. Greene were nominated, and the members balloted. Mr. Dorr had 26 votes; Mr. Rivers had 2 votes, and Mr. Greene had 39 votes, and was therefore elected.

Petition of B. P. & N. Y. R. R. Co. for leave to build steamboats, was taken up and the petition granted,—and the vote attempted to be passed, when

Mr. E. R. Potter stated this act had not been printed for the use of the members—and that the members were taken by surprise. On motion of Mr. B. Hazard the subject was postponed till January.

Report of the Warden of the Rhode-Island Penitentiary was received and communicated to the Senate, and the House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Slocum presented a bill authorizing Military Officers who have not taken their engagements to take their engagements within 30 days; read twice and passed.

A Resolution was passed appointing Mr. Robbins a committee to draft a resolution for the appointment of a day of Thanksgiving.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Rhode Island Historical Society, reported a resolution that the Semi Centennial Anniversary be celebrated at Newport, at the June session; the resolution passed, and a committee of 2 from each county was appointed.

Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution that when the House adjourned to-morrow, it adjourn to meet at Providence, the 2d Monday of January.

Mr. T. T. Hazard said he hoped that we should meet at Kent.

The question was then put as to whether the House would meet at Kent, and the motion was lost, and the House voted to meet at Providence on the first Monday in January.

Mr. T. T. Hazard called up the bill authorizing free banking offered at the last session. He merely wished to call it up to refer it to a committee to examine the subject fully, and report next session; and the bill was referred to Messrs T. T. Hazard, Shippee, Holden, Bowen, Aldrich.

The Bank Commissioners reported that they had not received returns from all the banks, but they had returns from forty banks in all, including Newport and Providence; on the 15th October, in these forty banks, the amount of capital of the same forty banks at that date,

Amount of bills and notes payable out of the State held by them 4,272,370 58
 Amount of bills of banks out of the State not paying specie, 1,337 50
 Amount of bills and notes discounted, payable in Philadelphia, 1,143,393 45
 Do Baltimore, 303,835 59
 Do do do Elsewhere in non-specie paying places, 2,605 91
 Balances due 16th October from non specie paying banks, 81,499 08
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 Premium for funds of specie paying banks, received 16th October, rate par to 5 per cent.
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Mr. E. R. Potter, presented a bill making the Banks, refusing to pay specie for their bills, liable to payment of twelve per cent interest till paid;—the cashiers to enter the time of the demand on the bill, and if not paid in sixty days, the charter to be forfeit.—Referred to the same committee.

Saturday, Nov. 2.

The committee to ascertain what repairs were needed on the Court House in South Kingston; reported that the sum of \$125 be appropriated for that purpose; that the sum was appropriated and Messrs. George Robinson and James W. Anthony were appointed a committee to superintend the affairs.

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in relation to Thanksgiving reported; and the 23th of November was appointed.

The Committee for building the State's Arsenal, reported that if the doors and shutters were of iron so as to render the building fire-proof, the expense would be about \$300 more than the first estimate; some discussion arose between Messrs. Clark and T. T. Hazard, and the report was accepted.

Mr. Spencer moved that the Senate be invited to join the House for the purpose of proceeding in the election; and the motion prevailed.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

Martin Stoddard was elected Brigadier General of the second Brigade.

Mr. T. T. Hazard moved that Isaac Greene of Exeter be appointed a Justice, there being no Justice within six miles of Mr. Greene; voted, that "no more be added," 23 to 26.

Wm. C. Aimes and Henry Huntington were added to the Justices in Warwick.

Notaries in Providence.—Barzilia Cranston, Raymond G. Place, Alfred Arnold.

Justice of Gloucester.—Horatio W. Cooke.

Justice of Smithfield.—Palemone Walcott.

Justice of Hopkinton.—George W. Wilbur.

Justice of Richmond.—John Olney.

Justices of Newport.—Eliaser Trevett, Benjamin B. Howland.

Voted to proceed no farther in the election; and the Grand Committee rose.

Mr. Clarke from the committee on Banks, reported at great length and recommended the passage of an act reviving part of the suspension laws of June, 1837, with other provisions.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Simmons then, for the Committee, reported on Mr. E. R. Potter's Bill, and the effects which they conceived would be produced by the passage of the Bill.

The committee moved the indefinite postponement of Mr. E. R. Potter's bill. Mr. E. R. Potter had leave to withdraw his bill.

The report of Mr. Clarke was then taken up, and the rule being suspended, the Bill was twice read, and subsequently taken up by sections, and after a long debate, was finally passed by a vote of 43 to 25. [The Act, as passed, will be found in another column.]

The House, after the passage of the Bank Act, took a recess for half an hour.

Having re-assembled, sundry accounts from the report of the General Treasurer were acted on.

The resolution for revising the laws of this State, came from the Senate, amended by adding to the committee Asher Robbins.

A communication was received from the Governor containing the resignation of the Attorney General, from serving on the committee to revise the laws, stating that from his professional engagement, it was impossible for him to serve on the committee.

Mr. B. Hazard wished the resolution postponed; after some discussion he withdrew the motion, and Mr. T. T. Hazard renewed it.

And the subject was postponed to next session.

Mr. B. Hazard presented a resolution that he be authorized to purchase a set of Peters' Reports to be used in the trial of the case between this State and Massachusetts; passed.

Mr. J. H. Clark moved that \$500 be paid to the counsel in that case, and \$500 to John Whipple as assistant counsel; passed.

An Act was passed amending the charter of the Wakefield Bank, and making the time of annual meeting the 3d Thursday of March.

Mr. Stead offered a resolution that the Bond of Francis Carlile to secure the payment of \$950 in bills of the Burrillville bank and not redeemed, be placed in the hands of the Attorney General for collection; passed.

The House passed a rule that no petition should be received unless enclosed with the name of the petitioner and the object of the petition.

A resolution was passed on motion of Mr. I. P. Hazard, directing the bank commissioners to publish monthly abstracts of the banks.

An Act in amendment of the act in relation to Water Mills, allowing the title to the land and to the water fall, to be put in issue separately, was introduced.

Mr. T. T. Hazard thought it injurious to land-holders, and wished the bill postponed; and after considerable discussion the bill was postponed.

A resolution was passed authorizing the sheriff of Newport county to procure lamps for the Court House not exceeding the value of \$50.

The committee on the judiciary, reported amendments to the Act for the relief of poor debtors, providing that a new execution might be taken out after the debtor has sworn out; after some discussion the subject was postponed.

The bill in relation to education was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, Voted, That the report of the bank committee be published.

Voted, That all farther business be postponed to the next session, and that the House adjourn to meet at Providence on the 1st Monday of January.

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NEW-YORK ELECTION.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, an Election was held in New-York for Members of the Legislature, and for County officers. We have received returns from the City of New-York, in which the Van Buren party succeeded in electing their State Senator, 13 members to the Legislature, and the Register, by a majority of upwards of 1800 votes.

The Van Buren maj. in the first Senate district, comprising the counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, will be about 1900.

The Whig majority in Albany City, is 600.

The N. York Journal of Commerce says,—"The Whig majority in the last Assembly was 36. The result of the election in this city makes a difference of 26 votes. A gain of 6 members more, would give the Van Buren men a maj."

By the steam boat mail to-morrow, returns will be received, from nearly all the State.

Massachusetts Election.—The Election in this State for Governor, both branches of the Legislature, &c. takes place on Monday next.—The Election will be very warmly contested.

FLORIDA.—The last accounts from St. Augustine mention, that while a detachment of U. S. Dragoons was crossing the Ocella river, it was fired on by the Indians. Seven were killed, and others wounded.

Treasury Notes.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports officially, that on the 1st instant, the aggregate amount of Treasury Notes outstanding, was then \$3,394,180 86 cts.

Thanksgiving.—It will be seen by Proclamation, that Thursday, the 28th inst. has been appointed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, in this State.

Specie Payment.—The Merchants Bank in Providence has declared a Dividend, and given notice, that all "Dividends of \$50 and upwards are payable in checks on New-York, and all dividends under that sum, in bills of specie paying Banks."

Death of Another Member of Congress.—A letter from Harrisburg, (Penn.) dated Oct. 31st, says,—"The Hon. Wm. W. Porter, member of Congress from the 14th Congressional district of this State, died on Monday last, after an illness of two or three weeks."

Mr. Potter was a friend of the National Administration.

Health of Mobile.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 25th ult. says,—"The health of the city, though comparatively much improved, is still in a worse condition than we had expected to witness in the last week of October. Several bad cases of the epidemic, amongst those who have resided here all summer, have taken place the past week, of which some have terminated fatally. The number of burials from the 17th to the 23d inst. both inclusive, are 23."

Health of New Orleans.—The True American of the 24th ult. says,—"We write for the information of our absent friends, that the weather here is at present cool, and the health of the city is perfectly restored. Our citizens are returning by scores, and we see many new faces. Vessels are coming in, and every thing begins to look brisk and business like."

Taking the Veil.—The Georgetown Advocate says that on Friday morning five young ladies, belonging to wealthy families in the District, took the veil at the convent of the Sisters of the Visitation.

The Canal tolls of Pennsylvania for the present year will exceed one million dollars, or about two hundred thousand more than the amount received last year. The Harrisburg Reporter says that the "hard times" have caused falling off in the fall carrying trade, but it fulfilled the promise of the fall, the amount taken, well informed men think, would have reached a million and a quarter."

Western Emigration.—The Knightstown Ana, Sun, of the 25th ultimo, states the number of emigrants bound to Far West, which pass that town on Cumberland Road, was never greater during the present Summer and Autumn. As many as fifteen or twenty persons frequently go past in a body, one hundred often pass in a day.—A greater portion of the emigrants are settling in Iowa.

A suit was recently brought in the Circuit Court of Philadelphia, for the recovery of Ten thousand Dollars, which was offered as a reward to the finder of 100,000 in post notes, belonging to Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, terminated against the Bank. The Jury returned a verdict of \$11,500 in favor of the plaintiff, which included the interest.

LADIES COMPANION.—The November number of this valuable periodical was published the last week at New-York, but has not yet been received here.—This number commences a new volume, and affords an opportunity for those who wish to patronise the work, now to subscribe.—The present number is interesting and valuable in original matter, and is embellished with a very fine engraved view of the Narrows at New-York, from Fort Hamilton.

Exploring Expedition.—We understand that the Exploring Expedition went as far South as lat. 70, and some minutes. Large masses of ice, were seen in every direction; and as the winter was coming on, it was not deemed prudent to proceed further at that time.—A plenty of right whales were seen in the high latitudes.

Returning to Valparaiso and Callao, the Expedition refitted, and then proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and were to spend the (Southern) winter in exploring among the Pacific islands and shoals.

On the return of Spring, say about this time, they were expected to go South again, intending, to gain as high a Southern latitude as the state of the ice would permit. Returning from this cruise, in the autumn (next Spring) they would visit the Columbia river, Oregon Territory, and the neighboring coast and islands, after which they would return to the United States by way of the Cape of Gope. They cannot be expected home much sooner than two years from the present date.—N. Y. Journal Commerce.

Naval.—Letters from on board the U. S. frigate Columbia, dated Macao Roads, May 10th, state that the crew had suffered severely by small pox, and afterwards by dysentery. Since leaving the United States, 29 deaths had occurred, on board the Columbia, and a considerable number on board the John Adams. A letter from the Mediterranean says that the United States ship of the line Ohio was at Mahon, September 8—all well. The Cyane was to touch at Tripoli and Tunis, and was expected at Mahon in a few days.

Progress of Suspension.—The State Bank of Illinois and its branches, have all suspended specie payments.

In Georgia, the suspension is not general. The Macon Banks, and the Milledgeville branch of the State Bank have not suspended.

The Huntsville (Alab.) Branch Bank has not suspended, but continues to pay all its issues in coin.

In the Senate of Tennessee, on the 23d ult. during a discussion relative to the Banks, a member stated that he had just received intimations from a high quarter, which rendered it not unlikely that all the banks in Tennessee would resume specie payments within ten days.

Two Women tried for Murder.—The trial of Mrs. Knowles and Mrs. Simmons, for the murder of their husbands in Wood county, Ohio, has just terminated. The former escaped, but the proof against the latter was too conclusive, and she has been sent to the State Lunatic Asylum—being insane at the time the offence was committed.—Buffalo Com Adcer.

The affair between the United States Bank and Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, has been amicably adjusted.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, OCT. 1839

Thermom.	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
1 46 69.54	sw	Clear all day
2 50 70.59	sw	Clear all day
3 55 70.65	sw	Clear and pleasant
4 58 68.48	n sw	Clear day
5 52 54.42	sw	Clear and pleasant day
6 58 56.46	sw se	Clear all day
7 42 60.55	sw	Clear and very pleasant
8 50 70.55	sw sw	Clear and pleasant
9 50 68.57	sw	Clear all day
10 55 72.63	sw sw	Cloudy all day
11 56 66.54	sw	Clear morn. then cloudy
12 55 65.58	se	Clear morn. then Rain
13 55 66.63	se	Rain morn. then cloudy
14 54 62.58	se	Heavy Rain all day
15 56 58.52	sw	Showery all day
16 46 62.52	sw	Clear and pleasant
17 46 64.56	sw sw	Clear and pleasant
18 50 65.60	sw	Foggy clear fog
19 60 64.62	sw	Rain all day
20 44 44.35	se sw	Rain then clear
21 33 45.34	se	Clear all day
22 29 50.48	se sw	Clear all day
23 40 60.55	sw	Clear all day
24 48 64.53	sw	Cloudy then clear
25 44 60.48	se se	Clear all day
26 40 60.53	sw	Clear and pleasant day
27 45 61.57	sw	Clear and pleasant
28 46 60.58	sw	Fog then clear
29 46 62.57	sw	Clear all day
30 48 58.53	sw sw	Clear cloudy at evening
31 46 58.50	se sw	Rain morn. then cloudy

Quantity of Rain in the Month, 6 40-100ths Inches.

Do. do. of Oct. last Year, 5 Inches.
Mean average of this Month, 54. 09
Mean do. of Oct. last Year, 51. 11
Mean do. of Oct. 1835, the warmest, 57. 02
Oct. in last 22 years, 48. 19
Mean do. of Oct. 1836, the coolest, 48. 19
Oct. in last 22 years, 48. 19

REMARKS.—The average of this Month is 3 degrees warmer than Oct. of last year; in 3 deg. cooler Oct. 1835, the warmest Oct. in last 22 years, and 6 deg. warmer than Oct. 1836, the coolest in same period.

This Month has been unusually pleasant and for the greater part mild and warm, which was favorable for our farmers in securing the products of their fields, which in general have been abundant.—We have noticed several fruit trees in blossom this Month.

FIRES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette makes an enumeration of the Fires which have occurred in the month of October.—The whole loss by these fires, was more than Four millions of Dollars.

Incendiarism.—The Fire Commissioners in New-York declare, that 12 out of the 17 fires in that city in October, were in their opinion, the work of incendiarism.

SPERM OIL.—The Pittsburgh Intelligencer estimates the quantity of sperm oil sold annually in Pittsburgh to be from 500 to 600 casks of 120 gallons each, amounting to about \$100,000. The editor "remembers the time well when it was scarcely known or kept as an article for sale or use, and when Spermaceti Oil or Candles were not in our list of 'salubrious' or 'comforts,' and when the common tallow candle or lard lamp was a luxury, in use from the cabin to the palace."

Gilbert Thomas (not Brooks) is the young man arrested on the charge of murdering Mr. Burr at East Haddam, Conn.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 4. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser. At Market 1420 Beef Cattle, 1250 Stores, 4550 Sheep, and 670 Swine. Several hundred Beef Cattle, and more than 2000 Sheep remain unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We again reduce our quotations, to conform to sales, viz—first quality \$6 75 a \$7; 2d quality \$5 75 a \$6 25; 3d quality, \$4 50 \$5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—All the barrellers were at market, but we have no knowledge of a single ox being purchased for barrelling, and we are authorized to state, that, in consequence of the state of the market abroad, and money affairs, the barrellers refuse to pay a farthing more than \$5 for Mess Cattle, and other numbers in proportion; nor will they contract now to pay any thing more for Cattle to be delivered two or three weeks hence.

Stores.—Sales dull, and prices heretofore obtained not sustained. We quote yearlings \$10 a \$13, two year old \$15 a \$26.

Cows and Calves.—Universally dull; we noticed only two sales at \$27 and \$45.

Sheep.—Prices have further declined; we quote lots at \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 84, \$1 92, \$2 25, and \$2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 1 4 a 4 1/2 for Sows and 5 1 4 a 5 1/2 for Barrows. At retail, 5 1 2 a 6 for Sows, and 6 1 2 a 7 for Barrows.

From the Boston Courier, Monday Nov. 4.
Prices of WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleece 58 a 62 cents per lb.; American full blood washed, 55 a 58; do. 3-4 do. 52 a 55; do 4 do 50 a 53; 1-4 and common, 45 a 50; superfine Northern pulled lambs' (Oct. 2, No. 1 do. 55 a 58; No. 2, do. 53 a 40; No. 3 do. 25 a 30.

Married.
In this town on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. Wm. H. Card to Miss Mary T. Hammond, daughter of Capt. John P. Hammond, all of this town.

At New-York on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. Henry E. Brewster, of Syracuse, N. Y. to Miss Susan E. Townsend, daughter of Mr. Thomas Townsend of this town.

At Pawtucket, Mr. Wm. B. Cranston of this town, to Miss Hannah F. Howland, of Cumberland.

At Providence on the 31st ult. Mr. Sullivan Moulton to Miss Mary Ann Tallman, daughter of Mr. W. Tallman, all of that city.—On Monday last, Mr. Moses Lippitt Brown to Miss Mary S. Sprague.

Died.
At Providence on the 31st ult. Mrs. Adeline H. Bennett, wife of Mr. C. W. Bennett, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Friend, of this town, aged 33 years.

At Tiverton on the 26th ult. Mr. Benjamin C. Allen, aged 26 years.—On the 27th, Mr. Dwyell Coggeshall, aged 60 years.—On Monday last, Margaret Barker, wife of Abraham Barker, and daughter of the late David Barker, aged 43 years—a member of the Society of Friends.

At Providence on the 1st inst. Mrs. Mary Dorrance, wife of Mr. Samuel Dorrance, aged 60 years.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Samuel Thurber, in the 83d year of his age.
At Central Falls on the 28th ult. Mr. Thomas Benedict, aged 82 years.—A soldier of the Revolution.

At Newburgh, N. Y. Capt. Charles Ludlow, formerly of the U. S. Navy, aged 58 years.

Weekly Almanac.

1839.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water.
NOVEMBER.				
9 Saturday	7 6	4 54	6 50	9 57
10 Sunday	7 7	4 53	7 45	10 50
11 Monday	7 8	4 52	8 48	11 41
12 Tuesday	7 9	4 51	9 56	12 33
13 Wednesday	7 10	5 50	11 5	1 22
14 Thursday	7 11	4 49	0 16	2 9
15 Friday	7 12	4 48	0 16	2 56

Moon's First Qr. 14th day, 4h. 44m. Morning

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOHN WEEDEN, late of Jamestown, dec. and having qualified themselves according to law, for the performance of said trust, request all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to either of us, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

DANIEL J. WEEDEN, } Exec's
JOHN H. WEEDEN, }

Who offer for Sale. On reasonable terms, the North FARM, next adjoining the homestead of the deceased, containing about 90 Acres.—Possession to be given on 25th of March next.
Jamestown, Nov. 1.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.
Saturday, Nov. 2.—Sch'r George, Thatcher, from Gardiner, with lumber, to Finch & Engs.

Sch'r Tremont, Fisk, from Yarmouth for New-York.
Sloop Glide, Ingall, from Taunton, with brick to Finch & Engs.

Sunday, Nov. 3.—Sch'r Capital, Long, from Norfolk for Boston.
Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Sch'r Vischer, Boers, from Boston for Albany.

Sloops Jupiter, and Diamond, from Boston for Norwich.
Thursday, Nov. 7.—Brig Poland, Gardner, from Savannah, with Rice, &c. to Marshall & Caspell.

Brig Gazelle, Glover, from Lubec for New-York.
Friday, Nov. 8.—Sch'r Vischer, Boers, from Boston for Albany.

Two Brothers, Bennett, from Lubec for New-Haven.
Sch'r Wm. King, Hallett, from Boston for New-York.

Sloop Diamond, from Boston for New-Haven.
ENTERED.

Brig Poland, Gardner, Savannah
Sloop Moses Eddy, Bliven, New-York
CLEARED.

Sch'r Concord, Carr, Havana
MEMORANDA.

Off Dover Oct. 15th, Brig Canonicus, Bigley, of this port, from Hamburg for Matanzas.
At Havana Oct. 17th, Brig Echo from this port.—Steamer Almendares, from New-York.

Philosophical Lectures.
The Fourth Lecture by the Subscriber, will be given on Tuesday Evening next, Nov. 12th, at 7 o'clock, at Armory Hall, upon **ELOCUTION**, with Reading and Recitations.

Tickets to be had at the Book-Stores, for the course or evening:
Nov. 9. J. N. BELLWS.

Merino Shirts and Draws.

MEN's solid Segovia, lambs wool and royal ribbed Shirts and Draws, woolen gloves, mittens and knit hosiery, from the finest to the lowest priced, by H. SESSIONS.
Newport, Nov. 9.

FLOUR.

JUST received, 200 Bbls. CANAL FLOUR, for sale at the following prices, for Cash only:—
For N. York city money, or specie, \$6 25
For Massachusetts or Conn. money, 6 42
For Rhode Island money, 6 62 1/2

ALSO, Just received, 1300 bushels of Maryland CORN, and 70 Tubs first rate Dairy Butter,—for sale at the lowest Cash prices, by
JOHN T. TILLEY, Market square.
Newport, Nov. 9.

TOWN TAX.

THE Subscriber, Collector of the Town Tax, hereby gives notice that he has received from the Assessors, the Tax Book for 1839, and requests all persons subject to taxation, to call and pay immediately.
HENRY C. MARTIN.
Newport, Nov. 9.

BOAT FOUND.

TAKEN up on Wednesday last near the Dumping rocks, a one mast Boat, about 14 feet keel.—The Owner by proving property and paying charges, can have her again by applying to NATHAN KING, corner of Long-wharf and Washington street.
Nov. 9.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Nov. 4, 1839.
UPON the Petition of PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator on the Estate of Elizabeth Easton, late of Newport, Widow, dec. stating that the Personal Estate of said Elizabeth is insufficient for the payment of her just debts, payment of funeral charges, &c. by the sum of Two hundred and thirty-four dollars and 64 cts, and praying that he may in his said capacity be authorised and empowered to sell all the right, title and interest which said Elizabeth had, at the time of her death, in or to a certain Lot of Land, and Dwelling-house thereon, situated in Newport, bounded southerly on Touro-street, westerly on land of John C. Card and John Springer, northerly on Barney street and easterly on land of Charles Whitfield, for the purpose of raising said sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-four dollars 64 cts, with incidental expenses:—

It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on the first Monday in Dec'r next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
A True copy.—Witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, Oct. 21, 1839

WHEREAS application was made for an Administrator to be appointed on the Estate of WILLIAM P. HALL, late of Middletown, dec.—It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town-House in Middletown on the 3d Monday in Nov'r next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
A True copy.—Witness,
JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

FOR NEW-YORK.

FROM DEVENS' WHARF.
FARE FOUR DOLLARS.

THE Steam Boat

RHODE-ISLAND
Capt. S. THAYER,
will leave Providence at 3 1-2 o'clock, and Newport at 5 1-2 P. M. for New-York, on MONDAY next, Nov. 11th—Freight taken at reduced prices.

Days of leaving Providence and Newport, until further notice, will be on Mondays, and Thursdays—and leave New-York on Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Nov. 9.

FOR SALE.

THE Eastern built low deck Sch'r SUPERIOR, 64 Tons burthen, a suitable Vessel for the Wood & Lumber trade,—She has a good suit of sails, cables, anchors, &c. is well found in every respect, and will be sold low for Cash.
Apply to
C. DEVENS.
Newport, Nov. 2.

BY HIS HONOR SAMUEL WARD KING.

Acting Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, on the second day of November inst. passed the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved by this General Assembly, that Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November instant, be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, by the People of this State. That it be recommended to this People to assemble on that day in their several places of public worship, and there with grateful hearts, to acknowledge the manifold blessings of his superintending Providence, in the preservation of their lives and health; in the preservation of their public peace; in the rich bounties of his nature and her fruitful seasons; for the supply of all the physical wants of all his creatures; and especially for the gift of the immortal mind of man; and of the means of its preparation for an higher and more glorious state of being: accompanied with devout supplications to their Divine Benefactor, that they may be daily grateful to him, for these and all his other inestimable favors: and that they may live lives acceptable to him, and well pleasing in His sight. And it is further recommended, that his people on that day abstain from all secular business, and from all recreations unbecoming that religious festival.

Resolved, also, that his Honor, the acting Governor, issue his Proclamation for the observance of that day, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.

I do therefore, pursuant to the above recited resolution, issue this my Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good people of this State may conform thereto.

Given under my hand and seal of said State, at Providence, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & thirty-nine, and of Independence the sixty-fourth.

SAMUEL WARD KING,
By his Honor's Command,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

E. F. & W. NEWTON,
No. 150, Thames-street,
HAVE just received, a very extensive addition of

Genuine Family Groceries,
Consisting of every article in their line—Purchased in New-York for Cash, the past Week, at extreme low rates, which they are determined to offer their Customers on the most favourable terms.
Nov. 2, 1839.

Regular Mail Line

TO NEW-YORK via NEWPORT
THE Steam-Boat
Massachusetts
Capt. COMSTOCK,
will leave Newport on
Wednesdays and Saturdays for N. York.
The RHODE-ISLAND, Capt. S. Thayer, on Mondays and Thursdays, for New-York.

The Boats will leave Providence at 3 1/2 o'clock p. m. and Newport at 5 1-2 o'clock p. m. until further notice.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1839.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

NEW LINE.—For New-York
FROM THE LONG-WHARF.
Fare, \$4.—Deck \$2.

THE New steam

JOHN W. RICH-
MOND, Capt. NATHAN CHILDS, will leave Providence at 6 o'clock, & Newport at 8 o'clock p. m. for New-York, on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 11th—and leave New-York on Wednesday next.

The regular days for the J. W. R. to leave Providence and Newport, until further notice, will be twice a week, on Mondays, and Thursdays;—and leave New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Freight taken at 6 cents per cubi foot.
Nov. 9.

FOR NEW-YORK.

FROM DEVENS' WHARF.
FARE FOUR DOLLARS.

THE Steam Boat

RHODE-ISLAND
Capt. S. THAYER,
will leave Providence at 3 1-2 o'clock, and Newport at 5 1-2 P. M. for New-York, on MONDAY next, Nov. 11th—Freight taken at reduced prices.

Days of leaving Providence and Newport, until further notice, will be on Mondays, and Thursdays—and leave New-York on Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Nov. 9.

FOR SALE.

THE Eastern built low deck Sch'r SUPERIOR, 64 Tons burthen, a suitable Vessel for the Wood & Lumber trade,—She has a good suit of sails, cables, anchors, &c. is well found in every respect, and will be sold low for Cash.
Apply to
C. DEVENS.
Newport, Nov. 2.

AUCTIONS.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 9th, At Early Candle light, will be sold at the Subscriber's Store, without reserve.

SILVER WATCHES.

POETRY.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

It Comes, it comes with golden sheaf,
In the time of the year and yellow leaf,
And it flings the fruit from the bended tree,
And scatters it round in reckless glee;
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts with its fingers, her raven hair.
It comes, it comes, and its minstrel's wing
O'er the glassy lake is quivering,
With music soft as the mellow strain
Of a phrygian voice as it floats along,
It gladdens the vales as it floats along,
And stream and mountain re-echo the song.
It comes, it comes, like a fairy sprite
Arrayed in robes of gossamer white,
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is
spread,
And the flowers yield 'neath its conquering
tread.
For it strides along in its kindly way
Like shadows that flit at the close of day.
It comes, it comes, and the ripened grain
Is wreathing crowns for its golden reign,
And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light
Like the star enthroned on the brow of
night.
And the teeming fields their offerings bring
At the sainted shrine of the Autumn King.

Several papers have contained a very pretty
piece of poetry written by DANIEL WEBSTER, in
a young lady's Album. Here is a much finer
piece written a few weeks ago by Gov. TYLER,
in the Album of a beautiful young lady of this
City:—

TO —

LADY! I've seen thee as a dream
Which fancy wakes at morning's hour,
And thou art pure as morn's first beam,
And lovely as its loveliest flower.
'Twas such a vision bright but brief,
In early life my young heart rendered,
Then left it as a withered leaf
On life's most rugged thorns suspended.
Yet ere we part accept my prayer,
That He who rules the earth and sky,
May guard thee with a parent's care,
And crown thy life with endless joy.

Louisville Journal.

JUST RECEIVED.

From New-York, per Sloop Rienzi,
50 Sacks fine white SALT,
20 Half-chests Souchong TEA,
10 do. do. Young Hyson Do.
400 Loaves extra Sugar,
10 bbls. St. Croix Do.
30 Boxes bunch Raisins,
35 bbls. Crackers & Soda Biscuit,
40 Boxes (various brands) No. 1 Soap
20 dozen Brooms
30 boxes Lemon Syrup,
10 bbls. (Rose brand) Gin,
10 cases Muscat Wine,
25 Jars Maccabey Snuff, &c. &c.
ALSO, In Store, A large and exten-
sive Stock of GENUINE GROCE-
RIES, which will be sold on favorable
terms, for Cash, or approved paper, by
July 13. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

D. K. BOUTELLE, SURGEON DENTIST
Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken
Rooms in the house formerly occupied by Dr.
CASE, at the foot of Washington-square, where
he is prepared to attend to operations in Dental
Surgery, in its several branches. He offers to
insert mineral teeth in any number, from one
to a full set, either on pivots or gold plate, as
the case may require, or he will also fill decayed
teeth, cleanse and extract teeth, all of which
is done in a safe and the most approved man-
ner, at reasonable prices.
Dr. Boutelle, while in the study and practice
of Dentistry, has spared no pains to make him-
self master of his profession, and has availed
himself of a knowledge of most of the recent
improvements in the art. He confidently trusts
that to those who may avail themselves of an
examination of his work, that alone will be a
sufficient recommendation; but to secure the
confidence of all, the following testimonials are
inserted from Dr. ESTEN, of Providence, whose
merits as a Dentist are well appreciated by the
public generally.

CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that Dr. D. K. BOUTELLE, Sur-
geon Dentist, has been engaged with me for
some time past, in the study and practice of
Dentistry. I have found him very ingenious
and cheerfully recommend him to the public
as a Dentist worthy of confidence; knowing
him to be of good moral character, and believing
him to be well pleased with his profes-
sional services, or any work that passes through
his hands.
W. T. ESTEN, Dentist.
Jan. 31. No. 9, Westminster-st. Prov.

THE HAIR!
The HAIR!
The HAIR!
The inhabitants of
Boston and its vicinity are astonished at the
wonderful efficacy of the *Genuine Buffalo Oil*.
It has recently been discovered to be the most
effective remedy now in use to promote the
growth and improve the beauty of the Hair.—
Price 37½ cents. As a security against coun-
terfeits, please observe the signature of the
proprietor, Wm. Brown, also an expensive en-
graving representing the Buffalo Head.

The above is for Sale in Newport, by
R. R. HAZARD, and R. J. TAYLOR.
Nov. 1.

UNION MILLS.

THE Subscriber having rented the
UNION MILLS in Portsmouth, and
the Cards being now closed, he will
Card sheep's wool of all grades into rolls,
in the best manner.—Also colour Yarn
for Carpets, and dress Cloth.—Articles
intended to be sent to the Factory, may be
left with Edward Stanhope, or I. F.
Lake, in Broad-street, and S. Carr, ferry,
wharf, Newport, or Jeremiah Gifford,
Bristol ferry. DAVID BAKER.
Portsmouth April 19, 1839.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Sub-
scriber about four weeks since, a
small flock of SHEEP.—The owner by
proving property, and paying charges,
may have them again, by applying to
EDMUND BAKER.
Portsmouth, Oct. 25.

WINE STORE

E. F. & W. NEWTON,
No. 150, Thames-street,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
OLD MADEIRA, Brown Sherry
Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry
Marseilles Madeira, Port
Teneriffe, Malmsey
Lisbon, Sweet Malaga
St. Lucie, Dry Malaga.

ALSO, BOTTLED WINES.
CHAMPAGNE, various brands, approved
qualities,
CLARET, LONDON PORTER, in quart
and pint bottles.

PALE ALE, quarts and pints.
Newport, July 13.

NEW MUSIC.

FOR the Piano, a large Assortment—
ALSO, KENT'S INDELIBLE
INK, with and without preparation, for
sale by W. A. BARBER.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to continue, (for a time) the
LUMBER BUSINESS, as recently car-
ried on by the late firm of *Weeden &
Bull*.—My Stock now consists of GOOD
LUMBER, and well seasoned, a considera-
ble portion of the first qualities being in
Store. My Counting-room is removed
to the Lumber Yard, where persons hav-
ing business with me, are requested to
apply.

In connexion with the above, I shall
receive occasional consignments of Lum-
ber, which I can furnish to Dealers on
better terms than they can otherwise pur-
chase from the Eastward.—House frames
and dimension Lumber of all kinds, will
be sawed to order, and furnished without
even a charge of Commissions.

Such as purchase for Cash, or whose
reputation for prompt payment is well
established, can always buy good Lum-
ber, and depend upon being fairly dealt
with. The patronage of Purchasers,
other than the above, is respectfully de-
clined.
HENRY BULL, jun.
Newport, June 15.

Charles-St. Dye House

WILLIAM A. THURSTON
SILK, COTTON & WOOLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends
and the public in general, that he has
removed to that well known stand, occupied
for above thirty years as a Dye-House by the
late John Smith, and more recently by Thayer
& Thompson, opposite the City Furnaces
(Charles-street, Providence), where he will at-
tend to the Dyeing and Finishing all kinds of
Goods, such as broadcloths, cassimeres, satins,
silks, crapes, silk and cotton velvets, hosiery
gloves, ribbons, &c.

ALSO, Lace veils, ladies' and gentlemen's
woollen garments, such as dress coats, frock
do. box do. vests and pantaloons; Thibet
and broadcloth cloaks dyed and pressed so as
to appear like new, without ripping.

W. A. T. would give further notice, that
he will cleanse and finish Merino and Cash-
mere shawls without injury to the borders
qual to any done in the country; carpets
woollen table-cloths and hearth-rugs cleaned
floss and skein silk dyed to any pattern; per-
manent colors dyed on cotton and woollen yarn
or weaving. Having arranged every possible
convenience for its prosecution, he will devote
his undivided attention, and warrant that his
work shall not be surpassed by any in the City
or State.

Particular at- tion paid to the watering of
silk and pongee dresses; Merino. Thibet
and Cassimeres dyed by the piece, on the most rea-
sonable terms; city and country merchants
will do well to give him a call, for a share of
the public patronage he is determined to merit;
having had a long experience in the business
he is well assured he can give general satis-
faction.

All Goods will receive prompt attention if
left at the Dye-House, Charles-street, or with
W. E. & R. Barstow, 15, Westminster-street,
Providence, Carriage & Allen, opposite Wil-
kinson's mill, Pawtucket, or to JAMES PHILLIPS
in Newport.
Providence, May 10, 1839.

**TO THE AFFLICTED.—DR. RICHARD
SON'S** celebrated Sherry Wine Bitters
for the cure of those prevalent diseases,
called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious or Liver
Complaints, Dizziness or Headaches,
Wandering or settled Pains, Sinking Pain
ners, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles,
and all general derangements of healths
caused by an unhealthy state of the
stomach and bowels, which have been just-
ly styled the "storehouse of disease."—
These Bitters have proved a certain and
speedy remedy. They preclude the neces-
sity of using Pills. Dr. R. considers it
unnecessary to publish a long list of puff-
ing recommendations upon which the
merits of many advertised medicines de-
pend.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS
They are put in flat bottles, with the fol-
lowing words blown in the glass: S. O.
Richardson's Bitters, South Reading
Mass." with a label which covers the
cork and be sure that a fac simile of my
signature upon the outer envelope without
which none are GENUINE. The great
success of this medicine has induced a
number of unprincipled persons to imitate
in various ways.—Remember his Bitters
cannot be obtained of Pedlars on any
pretence whatever.

P. S. Barnard W. G. Skinner Travelling
Agent for the New England States.—
Prepared from Medicinal Plants and Roots
at Richardson's Laboratory. Sold Whole-
sale and Retail at his Office No. 13 Han-
over Street, Boston, and by most Drug-
Merchants throughout the N. E. States.—
Merchants in the country can receive them
safely packed in boxes, by forwarding an
order, and the usual discount will be al-
lowed on the sale. Price 75 cents per Bottle.
His dry Bitters put up in a pressed form at
50 cents per paper.

AGENTS.—R. J. Taylor, Wm. H.
Vars & Co. John Easton, S. C. Sterne,
and J. J. Allan, in Newport; J. M.
Cook, Portsmouth;—Howland & Church,
Westport.
July 20, 1839.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEWPORT HOW TO BE SECURE FROM COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

PURPORTING TO BE BRANDRETH PILLS.

Buy of the Only Authorized Agent in
your Place,
WM. S. VOSE,

At his Store, 124 Thames-street, or the Lotte-
ry Office 97 Thames-street,
And at those Places ONLY.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

STOREKEEPERS SECURITY.

All persons who are authorized to travel for
Doctor Benjamin Brandreth, have invariably a
power of attorney from him, proved before the
clerk of the county of New-York. Without
his exhibited, touch, taste, nor handle,

STILL FURTHER.

Dr. Brandreth's Travellers never require the
money in advance. Dr. B's terms being, Medi-
cines to be paid for when sold.

SECURITY TO THE PUBLIC.

Observe that the certificate is dated this
year eighteen hundred thirty-eight, in fig-
ures and see that such figures are engraved
not written.

Inquire whether the power of attorney
was seen when the Pills were left, &c. &c.
All Pills having Wm Brandreth on label,
and George Hodgkinson on the edge are
counterfeits, and made to *Deceive the Pub-
lic* and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed ALL counterfeit pills,
if used according to the directions which
accompany my pills, are calculated to
Destroy Life. They are made by men
having no standing or respectability, with-
out habitation or name—perfectly careless
of consequences, provided money is ob-
tained.

Extract from Dr B's Address to the citi-
zens of the United States.]

And be careful to remember that I have
never authorized any Doctor, Druggist,
Apothecary, or Pedler in the United States
to sell my pills. These contemptible per-
sons universally sell counterfeit pills, and that
Tradesmen who are made agents, have each
of them a COFFEY-PLATE certificate of Agen-
cy, signed in writing with a pen by me; and
which certificate requires renewal every
twelve months, it being no guarantee for
more than one year from date, that the Pills
sold by the holder are genuine, is not writ-
TEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

241, Broadway, New-York.

N. B. All travellers from me have a power of
attorney, proved before the Clerk of the
County of New-York. Observe it.

Dr Brandreth has, at a very great expense
established the following offices, for the
exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal
Pills, which he begs to be understood shall
be always equal to what they have been,
and that no expense shall be spared in their
manufacture. This he guarantees on his
honor.

New-York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.

Philadelphia—8 North Eighth street.

Baltimore—80 South Charles street.

Boston—19 Hanover street.

Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson st's.

Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood street.

Cincinnati—119 Main street.

Louisville, Ky.—29 Fourth street.

St. Louis, Mo.—56 1/2 Market street.

New Orleans—3 Old Levee.

"Public Opinion is seldom wrong."—Junius

IF PUBLIC OPINION—Public opinion
is perhaps the only unerring guide from whose
decision there is no appeal; and was there
ever such a manifestation of its approval, as
there is with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal
Pills?—Step by step has this medicine won
ed itself into favor, in spite of envy, derision
and scorn.—Triumph has been its progress
to its present sphere of extensive usefulness.
It has surmounted obstacles before which
quackery sinks paralyzed—and has gained for
itself a reputation which neither Physicians,
nor flippant, sordid, counterfeiting apotheca-
ries can ever injure.—These charlatans never-
theless assail it with the malignant shafts
of their despicable envy, and which rebounds
upon themselves with a power each day on
the increase, until they themselves will be
covered with the slime of their own manufac-
turing. They can no more injure the repu-
tation of BRANDRETH'S PILLS than they can lay
their hands upon the sun;

"Or with polluted finger tarnish it."

If to discover the cause and nature of dis-
ease,—if to make a medicine universal in its
powers, and universal in its curative effects
upon every kind of malady, proved by the
cures performed upon thousands of persons,
restored to the blessings of health; if to add
these things be praise worthy, then is Dr.
Benjamin Brandreth entitled to the praise of
this and each succeeding generation. By the
means he points out, chronic infirmities and
premature death are prevented. What are
these means? Simply Vegetable Purgation,
and it is now an established fact that there
is no other way by which a real cure can be ef-
fected.

SUB-AGENTS, in the State of R. Island,
Will hereafter receive their supplies from
JOHN O. LANGLEY, DE. BRANDRETH'S duly
authorized Travelling Agent, or from the
New-England Office.

19 Hanover-Street, 19

The Only Office in Boston for Dr. Benj.
Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Dr. Brandreth's Agents in the City of Provi-
dence are

M. Robinson, 49 Westminster street,
John Shaw, 93 North Main street,
Wm. G. Crump, No. 1 Market square,
Stephen Martin, 355 N. Main street,
Noel Mathewson, 168 South Main street,
W. Ames, 115 High street,
Sub Agents for the State of Rhode Island, are
Pendleton & Marvel, Smithfield, at Slaers-
ville.

Pawtucket, James T. Benedict,
Central Falls, Richard Smith,
Gloicester, D. C. Tourlet & Co.
Pawtucket, A. W. Potter,
Wickford Village, R. W. Reynolds,
South-Kingstown, S. Robinson,
Richmond, W. Reynolds,
North-Providence, A. Irons, jun.
Kingston, Mrs. Mary Ingraham
Coventry, J. C. Harris, C. Greene, Reming-
ton E. Ellis,
East-Greenwich, George S. Gardner, and
F. Bateman.

Warwick, B. F. Vaughn, Thompson Ave.
rill, Amos Fiske, Amos Stone & Co.
Scituate, Joseph W. Warner, Hadley Fisk,
Manufacturing Co. Store.
Little-Compton, Church & Brownell,
Tiverton, Samuel Seabury,
Do Four-corners, Oliver Hicks,
Bristol, John Gledhill
Warren, S. A. Driscoll,
Charlestown, W. A. Hoxie
Cranston, J. R. Foster,
Burrillville, Richard Olney, D. Shumway

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Nov. 1 241 Broadway, N. Y.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, And PHENIX BITTERS.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

IF in no instance has a prevalent in-
tuation been productive of more deplora-
ble consequences, than the blind concep-
tion that the members of the medical pro-
fession alone are competent to administer
remedies for disease. The general con-
tinuance which is given to this prepos-
terous pretension of an interested class, is one
of the most prolific sources of disease, suf-
fering, and early death. How many thou-
sands of persons there are, at this moment
surrendering their constitution to the in-
sidious inroads of almost every variety of
human malady, from their reluctance to
incur the expense of consulting a physi-
cian, and from their silly prejudice
against the most simple medicines, unless
sanctioned by the mystic authority of a
pretendedly learned prescription! If they
could see that prescription in plain Eng-
lish, they would find, in a vast majority
of cases, that it ordered nothing in the
world but a little rhubarb, or senna, or
alapalaoes, mixed with sugar and wa-
ter, and mystified with a little peppermint,
or some other scented drug; and simple
cathartick like this is generally efficacious.
But the druggist keeps the prescription;
and when the patient gets ill again, he
has again to consult the physician, instead
of procuring for himself, at a mere fraction
of the original expense, the wonderful
remedy which had relieved him. It is thus
that a majority of the population of every
civilized country suffer disease to work its
insidious way into their system, because
the relief they derive from medical aid is at
once expensive, transitory, and difficult of
access; and thus is exemplified the memora-
ble confession of an eminent physician that
"Prescriptions in the Roman language
have indirectly killed more people
than all the Roman armies."

A medicine so compounded that it will
cleanse the alimentary canal of all its
foul accumulations and incumbrances
give a new and invigorating action to all
the viscera that contribute their agency to
the digestive function, and, by promoting
the insensible perspiration, relieve the
whole system of febrile and inflammatory
symptoms, must necessarily prove a great
blessing to mankind, if rendered at a price
which places it within the reach of all
classes. If it have an extensive sale, it
cannot fail to work more cures, and to do
far more general good, than all the mem-
bers of the medical profession combined
can possibly accomplish within the com-
paratively narrow limits of their private
practice. Such a medicine the public has
in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHE-
NIX BITTERS, the efficacy of which are
established throughout the United States
and voluntarily certified by thousands of
individuals whom they have relieved and
cured. It is in vain that the interested
denouncers of popular medicines attempt
to include these in their indiscriminate
opprobrium. Facts beat theories, and are
more stubborn even than prejudices.—
Could the most eminent and successful
physician that ever lived collect so many
testimonials of remarkable cures, and of so
extensive an alleviation of suffering under
an almost endless variety of human dis-
eases as have been spontaneously presented
to the proprietor of the LIFE PILLS and
PHENIX BITTERS during the last two
years? He believes not and would be
happy to put the question to the test.

The permanent reputation of these me-
dicines being firmly established upon the
basis of innumerable fact it only remains
necessary to inform persons who are un-
acquainted with them of some among the
multitude of maladies in which they have
repeatedly proved successful, and in which
hereafter, it may confidently be presumed
they will succeed hereafter: 1. Desponden-
cy, both chronic and casual, under the worst
symptoms of restlessness and pain, flatu-
lency, head ache, loss of appetite, heart
burn, costiveness, bilious sallowness, gen-
eral debility and wasting away of the body.
2. Diarrhoea whether teetulent, mucous,
serous, hienterious, bilious, or tubular. 3.
Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic,
hepatic, infantine, and of the dark green
variety. 4. Helminthia, or Worms both
alvine and anal, and of every variety, from
the large tape and joint worm to the insect
larvae of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles,
of the blind, the bleeding, the white and
the caruncular varieties. 6. Costiveness,
whether arising from constipation or ob-
stipation, and of howsoever long standing.
7. Colic, the iliac, the painters, the surfeit
the constipated, the constructive, and the
flatulent. 8. Coughs; the common or
humid cough, and the dry, and the whoop-
ing cough. 9. Asthma the nervous or dry,
and common or humid. 10. The Breas-
tard, acute and chronic; and also Pleural
gry, or chronic pain in the side. 11. The
Daily Fever, whether of the mild, the acute
or the sweating variety. 12. Fever and
Ague. 13. Influenza, in any stage. 14.
Dysentery, acute and chronic. 15. Rheu-
matism, acute and chronic, together with
podagra, or gout. 16. Marasmus, whether
as general atrophy or loss of flesh, or
pulmonary decline and consumption, if
taken before cavities have been formed in the
lungs. 17. Scrofula—singularly and rap-
idly efficacious even in the worst cases. 18.
Scurvy. 19. Hypochondriasis, and all other
nervous affections. 20. Spasmodic Pa-
tivation, of the heart of the arteries. 21.
Head-ache.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines
are compounded of ingredients which act up-
on the system universally, and not more al-
lotic preparations: They act without causing
pain, or producing any prostration of nervous
energy, but on the contrary, strengthen, in
vigorate and enliven, from the first day's ex-
perience of their operation, until the period of
convalescence. Directions for use accompa-
ny them; and they can be obtained, wholesale
and retail, at 367 Broadway, and of Mr. Moff-
at's Agents in all the principal towns of the
Union.

All post paid letters will receive imme-
diate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOF-
FAT, 367, Broadway, N. Y. A liberal dis-
count made to those who purchase to sell
again.
The Life Medicines may also be had of the
principal druggists in every town throughout
the United States and the Canadas. Ask for
Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and
be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's sig-
nature is upon the label of each bottle of bit-
ters, and box of pills.

IT CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.—The amount
of bodily and mental misery arising from the
neglect of small complaints is incalculable,
and it is therefore of the utmost importance
that a strict attention to the least and most
trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for
diseases of the body invariably affect the mind.
MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MED-
ICINES, in every instance where they have
been thoroughly used, have *Triumphed over
Disease*, in almost all its diversified forms.—
The salutary effects of the Life Medicine, have
in fact, been so universally experienced, that
in the short space of three years, they have
become fully established as the most easy,
safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offer-
ed to the public.

It is unnecessary here, for Mr. Moffat to
recapitulate all the reasons which have induc-
ed him to arrive at this conclusion. It is
sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested
testimony of his fellow-citizens who have been
induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely
be offered to any one who may feel disposed to
call at his Office, 37 Broadway. He has there
on file several thousand letters, voluntarily
collected by his patients, the receipt and per-
usal of which has given him more pleasure than
all the wealth of the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware that
the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the
result of a protracted and painful illness of
their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT.—When
taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flour-
ishing merchant in the lower part of the city;
and having consulted and employed a number
of our most shrewd physicians; he after months
of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase
the recipe of the invaluable vegetable prepara-
tion which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own
case was unparalleled in the history of Medi-
cal experience; and he immediately deter-
mined to offer to the world a medicine to which
he not only owed his life, but his happiness.—
The uniform success which has since attend-
ed their administration in every instance
where a fair trial has been given them, has
been attested by thousands, and inconceivably
proves their intrinsic merit.

THE LIFE MEDICINES can be taken with
safety by persons of any age; and the feeble,
the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are
strengthened by their operation, because by
their prompt and proper act on upon the sec-
tion of the system, and their assimilation with
and purification of the blood, they clear the
system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous ir-
ritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various
diseases and modes of treatment with the Life
Medicines the reader is referred to the *Good
Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. B.
MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, N. Y.*, in which are
also published a selection from numerous flat-
tering and congratulatory letters received the
past few months.

For further particulars of MOFFAT'S
Life Pills, and Phenix Bitters, apply at
Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 367, Broadway
New-York, or at

R. J. TAYLOR'S
Medicine Store, No. 145, Thames-street
Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25
cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the
Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—Numerous
Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both
may be there inspected.
Newport, April 6.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most
successfully employed in almost every
variety of functional disorder of the Stomach
Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn,
acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and
distension of the Stomach and Bowels, in-
cipient Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency,
habitual constipation, loss of appetite, sick head-
ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe
and comfortable Aperient for females during
pregnancy and subsequent confinement, re-
lieving sickness at the stomach, headache,
heartburn, and many of the incidental nervous
affections. Literary men, students, and most
other persons of sedentary habits, find them
very convenient. Those who indulge too freely
in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy re-
lief from the sense of oppression and disten-
sion which follow, by taking the Pills. As a
Dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who
are drinking mineral waters, and particularly
those from southern climates, and agree and
fever districts, will find them a valuable ad-
junct. Those who are exposed to the vicissi-
tudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can
take them at all times with perfect safety. It
will follow they are a highly efficacious and safe
Antibilious, and Antacid. They seldom or never
produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the mass of evidence published in
favor of these pills, a few certificates are
selected (as many as the limits of an advertise-
ment will conveniently admit of) to show the
character of the Pills as well as of the Prop-
rietor, which last is deemed of some impor-
tance to establish confidence, at a time when
the public are imposed on by so many igno-
rant and unprincipled empirics.

Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr. Sir—

I have with your permission,
used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice
for ten years, and have thoroughly tested them
in my own person; for you know I was much
of a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of
a hypochondriac, and have found them an
invaluable remedy. My sick headache is uni-
formly relieved by them. I feel the public
should be made acquainted with their value,
and receive the benefits of a medicine calcu-
lated to do so much good, and to save them
from the too common and unadvised use of
mercurial preparations. Truly yours,
ELIJAH CROSBY